CANAL PANAMA

By Frederic J. Haskin =

LEBRA, Canal Zone, July 16 .is a complete change of the labor on the Panama canal every eightonths. In other words, every one 25,000 men who constitute the force quits and goes home within en months. From this one may ly infer that it is no summer evenask to keen the force up to the reed standard in numbers and in efv. A constant stream of new men ing in and a constant stream of ies is going out. Every ship that

es Colon brings its quota of deck takes away very nearly as many. is constant change of force is not to lack of wages, every laborer on canal gets more than he could comanywhere else, had he the means inclination to go. Neither is it are given all who desire them, and istence is given them at the rate 0 cents a day for the whites and 30 s a day for the blacks. Out of wage the whites can save a dollar ay easily, and the negro can put y 30 or 40 cents. A Spaniard or an with \$400 or \$500 in his pockthe savings of eighteen months, be

A Bold Step.

overcome the well-grounded and nable objections of the more intelmt to the use of secret, medicinal com-866 ands, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. some time ago, decided to make a bold arture from the usual course pursued use, and so has published broadand openly to the whole world, a full complete list of all the ingredients gring in the composition of his widely brated nedicines. Thus he has taken patrons and patients into edicines from among secret of doubtful merits, and made m Remedies of Known Composition.

y this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown
his formulas are of such excellence
the is not alraid to subject them to

of these little books will be mailed free my one sending address on postal card or letter, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., requesting the same. From this little k it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medices contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral ants or other poisonous or injurious agents a that they are made from native, medicinous of great value, also that some of most valuable ingredients contained in Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, your, over-worked, "run-down," nervous debilitated women, were employed, long its ago, by the Indians for similar allments ecting their squaws. In fact, one of the st valuable medicinal plants entering into composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prejution was known to the Locana as maw-Weed." Our knowledge or the uses not a few of our most valuable native, medical plants was gained from the Indiana, is made up by improved and exact prosess the "Favorite Prescription or Prescription was known to Prescription was known to the Driana as made up by improved and exact prosess the "Favorite Prescription or Prescription was known to Prescription was known to the Prescription was known to the Prescription were the "Favorite Prescription was known to the Westerline Prescription was known to Prescription was known to the Prescription was known to the Westerline Prescription was known to the We

Other Treatment Failedczema in Raw Spot on Baby oy's Face Lasted for Monthscried with Pain when Washed.

ZEMA WAS CURED AND AS NEVER REAPPEARED

Our baby boy broke out with ma on his face when one month. One place on the side of his face size of a nickel was raw like beefk for three months, and he would out when I bathed the parts that e sore and broken out. I gave him e months' treatment from a good tor, but at the end of that time the d was no better. Then my doctor mmended Cuticura. After using the of Cuticura Contment, and half a le of Cuticura Contment, and half a le of Cuticura Resolvent he was well his face was as smooth as any y's. He is now two years and a old and no eczema has reappeared, a still using the Cuticura Soap; I k it is the finest toilet soap I ever I. I keep my little girl's hair and cleansed with it too. I am so thill for what Cuticura has done is. Mrs. M. L. Harris, R. F. D. 1, n, Ken., May 14 and June 12, '07.'

tiseptic Cleansing Is Best

ccomplished by Cuticura.

en, especially mothers, find Cuti-esp, Ointment, and Pills the purest, sweetest, and most effective remedies, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for the treat-ment of inflammatory and uppersting could and ulcerative condi-tions, as well as for reitle as storing to health, strength, and heauty fales, weak, nervous, Mer anteed absolutely pure under the ulders ed States Food and Drugs Act. sonly walks.

gins to feel like going home. When the West Indian negro gets \$200 saved up he is as much of a millionaire among his own people as a Vanderbilt or a Gould is among the people of the

This leads them to give up the work, and if there was not a constant stream of incoming workmen the canal project or incoming working the canal project would suffer from lack of labor. The other cause, an enervating climate, is contributory to the rapid emigration from the isthmus. The temperature on the isthmus is not high at any time. In fact, it seldom goes above 85, a temperature which is frequently exceeded the property of the contribution of the cont at many boasted American summer re-sorts. But the atmosphere is so humid that every passing breeze seems laden to the point of thorough saturation, and in eighteen months the men's inclina-tion for hard work is indeed as limp as

Except for the climate—and that is enervating rather than unhealthful—la-boring conditions are ideal. The work-ers' quarters are excellently adapted to their needs. They have sleeping bartheir needs. They have sleeping barracks, with hinged berths like those on steamboats. These barracks are well ventilated, and are supplied with sanitary plumbing and shower baths. In fact, it would be hard to put a finger on a single large piece of construction work in the United States where the men are so comfortably housed as they are on the isthmus. They are vastly better cared for when they sleep in men are so comfortably housed as they are on the isthmus. They are vastly better cared for when they sleep in commission barracks than when they live in little shacks of their own; for the latter are damp, dirty, evil smell-ing, vermin laden and without sanitary

> As for the food, it is clean, nourishing, and to be had in abundance. The commission acts on the policy that an underfed laborer is a poor investment, and that the greatest economy is to feed the laborer well. In the case of the Spaniards and Italians native cooks are employed, so that they may have their dishes prepared to their taste. Their mess halls are large, airy and scrupulously clean. Their rations cor-respond to the work they have to do. the aim being to feed them the cha acter of food that will best enable the to do a good day's work. There is but very little complaint among the Span-

iards with reference to their fare. The West Indian negroes would eat enough to keep their strength and health when they were allowed to health when they were allowed to board themselves, so now all who sleep commission quarters are obliged atronize the commission kitchens. her words, they are charged 30 cents day for food whether they eat it or a day for food whether they eat it or not, and it is needless to say that none of them skip a meal under such condi-tions. When the work was begun the negroes were allowed to patronize the kitchens or to subsist themselves, just as they saw fit. Most of them saw fit to subsist themselves. A mango or two, perhaps a slice of pineapple or a couple of bananss, and maybe a yam, would of bananas, and maybe a yam, would make their meal. The consequence was that they were always weak. And when that they were taken to the hospital with malaria, pneumonia or some other dis-ease to which, by nature and through habits of kife they are particularly sus-ceptible, they had no recuperative pow-ers, being literally half starved. The centage of recoveries was so low that te hospital authorities made representions, that they were largely the vie tations that they were largely the vie-tims of undereating. The commission then decided to offer them the food free if they would cook it. But they are too indifferent to do this, Then it was decided to cook it for them and give it to them free. As might be im-agined, the West Indian kitchens did a

After furnishing the cooked food free for a while th commission reached conclusion that the best way out of the difficulty was to prepare the food for them and charge them thirty cents a day cach, eat or no ent. There was a any cach, eat or no car. There was a big howl among the negroes about it. They protested that it cost them too much in proportion to their wages, complained that it was not good to cat, and a whole lot of other things. But as a matter of fact, it was not against the food or its got, that their real complaint food or its cost that their real complaint lay. Down in the West Indies they have tightly drawn social distinctions. A carpenter sitting down to eat with a mere pick and shovel laborer is unleard of. The social lines are well-nigh as tautly drawn between the mechanic and the laborer as they are in the South be-tween the whites and the blacks. There is the real ground for complaint, but of course the commission took no cog-

nizance of it. A West Indian kitchen is not a bad place to visit. Everything is as near as a new pin. A medical inspection of each place is held every day, and if everything is not in apple-pic order a complaint is sent in to headquarters. complaint is sent in to headquarters. Just a few such complaints spell reduction or dismissal for the steward and cook, so that there are very few of them to make. A large piece of beef is brought to the kitchen in cold storage, and is there cut up into half-pound pieces. This beef is cooked in a big copper boiler. Then there are potatoes pieces. This beef is cooked in a big copper boiler. Then there are potatoes, beans, and other things which make a splendid meal for the laboring man. When everything is cooked and the meal hour arrives, each laborer brings his pan, and after presenting his meal check gets his portion dished out to him. He is at liberty to cat it there, or he may retire to the shade of a nearby tree or to his quarters to cat it. or to his quarters to cat it.

A year ago they counted one Spanish laborer would do the work of three West Indian negroes. For a long time the negroes had thought that the dig-ging of the canal depended on them, and they were indifferent as to how much work they would do. It was a common saying that they never exerted them-selves except when they were running selves except when they were running after the pay car. Then some Porto Rican Spaniards were brought over and tried. These did so well that it was decided to send an agent to Spain and Italy to get some men. All sorts of difficulties were experienced. When they were all the payers of the series of the series were experienced. Italy to get some men. All sorts of difficulties were experienced. When they said "Panama" to any laborer over there he was ready to run. The evil days of the French occupation had not been forgotten. But by hook and crock they managed to get a few to go. They cape to the isthmus and tried it. Soon glowing reports and some good American money began to arrive in Spain and Italy, and except for the restrictions of the governments there was little trouble to get good men. Finally so many the governments there was little trouble to get good men. Finally so many Spaniards could be gotten that it was decided not to worry with the restrictions that the Italian government sought to impose. As the Spaniards grew more numerous the commission could be a little more independent, and the West Indian pergress half to work better. dian negroes had to work better of lose their jobs. They elected to work better, and as the days come and go they are becoming more and more efficient. They have reduced the margin of relative efficiency from three to one to two to one, and in many instances even down to the rainry where the West In down to the point where the West InWe are open all day today

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one of the Isthmian Canal commission's hotels. If he makes good there he soon finds himself head waiter in one of the smaller places. If he does well there he get a chance to go to the Tiveli, the Mecca of every West Indian negro. There he has the usual tip coming his way, and he manages to get along pret-ty well. He even stands a chance of getting to be head waiter. The present head waiter of this Waldorf-Astoria of the isthmus was for some time head waiter at one of the little line hotels of the commission.

nation, and to all intents and purposes it is, there are now fifty two nationals ties on the isthmus. Each nationality is jealous of its own rights, and the only way conflicts can be averted is to dren each year. Give it with castor have them in separate camps. In a large percentage of cases the element that goes to the isthmus from the West Indies is the riff-raff of the islands. Inquiry in Jamaica, for instance, as to whether the emigration from there had affected labor conditions, clicited Bell phone 5201. Ind. phone 360-348.

dian will do almost as much work as the reply from a leading representative a Spaniard. had not, that the few who had gone were a good riddance. He said that There is a pretty good system of promotion among the negro labor. When a likely looking negro is found in the force he is given a job as a waiter in (Copyright 1998 by Frederic J. Has (Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Has

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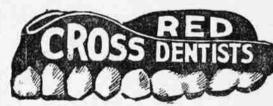


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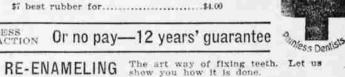
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